

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

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UP-TOWN OFFICE, BROAD-STREET PHARMACY, 519 EAST BROAD STREET.

MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1203 HULL STREET.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1898.

Friends of the Dispatch would do us a favor by informing us promptly of any failure on the part of newsmen, or newsmen on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

Information is also desired by us of the delinquency of any carrier of ours in Richmond, Manchester, or elsewhere.

Mail subscribers are likewise invited to report to us whenever their papers come late or irregularly.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

The First Virginia Regiment is a name that is inseparably connected with the history of Richmond. When we think of it we are reminded of Manassas, of the Seven-Days' battles, of Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, Drewry's Bluff, and Appomattox. Its roll first and last contains the names of many of our dearest friends and kin. Its fame is a part of that of the glorious Army of Northern Virginia. It is also associated with our recollections of happy festivals, of great rejoicings and popular jubilees, when it paraded our streets, the cynosure of all eyes and the pride of the city.

To the war just closed the First furnished four companies and many men. These will now soon be honorably discharged from service, and though they will return to us with none of the smoke of battle upon their garments, that is no fault of theirs. They tried hard enough to get to the front, but that privilege was not given them. Indeed, few volunteers found a chance to face the enemy. The war was of such short duration—the Spaniards were so quickly done for—our whole army lost in killed in battle hardly any more than the First lost in the civil war.

Yes; all the companies of the First will soon be back here in Richmond, and the question is being asked, Will the regiment be reorganized and continue to exist as a regiment of Virginia militia. To this query the one response is "We hope so."

The First Regiment must not go down. Legally speaking, it still exists. Three companies that remained here kept the organization intact. And now, with these companies and those others that volunteered in the war, the regiment may bloom out again, stronger, handsomer, and more popular than ever before.

We hear fears expressed that the officers and men who have seen service will have "had enough of soldiering," and will never want to wear uniforms again, unless to do actual battle for their country. That view will unquestionably be taken by some, but we trust not by the majority. Our people should appeal to all to come back into the First and give it a fresh start and put it again upon the high road to usefulness and glory.

The gray uniforms ordered by the regiment just before this war broke out are here, and the greater part of the money needed to pay for them is in hand. In that uniform the First would appear to advantage quite different from that presented by them in the United States service uniform. Besides, the uniform of gray is hallowed to us by a thousand tender recollections.

Virginians generally wish to see the First in gray again. No other color; no other uniform becomes them so well. We therefore plead for the resurrection of the regiment, with ranks full of men dressed in gray.

Let the veterans of this four-months' campaign take the lead in restoring the regiment to all its old-time strength and enthusiasm. There's an opportunity for the regiment now that it has not had for many years, and it will find our community willing to go to almost any length to show its appreciation of them.

Members of the regiment now in service ought to stick to it. At least, let them come in, or stay in, and set the machinery going right; then it will be time enough for them to think of doffing their uniforms forever.

That the Blues will preserve their ancient organization in the field and continue it upon their return here there can be no doubt. They have done the like before. Now let the men of the First be moved by the same esprit de corps and do likewise. Let it be their pride to make the old First a finer and better regiment than ever. And our people for their part must encourage this movement by kind words and public-spirited acts. Richmond ought to raise the balance of money due

by the regiment on the gray uniforms, and ought to give hearty expression to the general wish that the regiment be kept intact with every company in line and every company full.

CATS AND DOGS IN LAW.

Not long ago one of the English Chancery courts had before it a case which involved a very unusual state of facts. The plaintiff, a maiden lady, claimed that she was entitled to a half share in a blue Persian cat, which resided in the pompous name of Roy. She asked that an account of the partnership be taken, and that other complications regarding the cat be straightened out. The defendant, as might have been expected, was likewise a spinster, and it appears from the evidence that during the kittenhood of the cat she gave the animal into the charge of the plaintiff, who bestowed upon it all those tender attentions which the pets of unmarried ladies so frequently enjoy.

Perhaps all would have gone as merrily as a wedding bell (despite the celibacy of the litigants) had not the much-fondled Roy developed some extraordinary characteristics. In short, the cat astonished its most ardent admirer by developing an amazing capacity for prize-winning. At all the cat-shows the whiskered quadruped became a prime favorite, and many trophies fell to its lot, or more strictly speaking, to the lot of its owners. It was entered at the Crystal Palace Show, in the joint names of the plaintiff and defendant under the rule requiring the names of the animals' owners to be registered. But after the development of the winning streak the plaintiff denied that the defendant had any property in the cat.

The Lord Chancellor, after he had duly scratched his legal pate in consideration of the much-vexed question, decided that a partnership existed between the litigants, and, therefore, he ordered the accounts of the partnership to be taken. He also granted an injunction restraining the defendant from selling or dealing with Roy in any way prejudicial to the plaintiff's property in it.

The above case might well strike the layman as an absurdity and as belittling the dignity of the court, but household pets, such as dogs, cats, parrots, monkeys, etc., have so frequently been the subject matter of litigation that a distinct and clearly defined line of decisions concerning them has sprung into existence. And turning aside for a moment from the civil to the criminal records, we find scores of public offences which have had their origin in quarrels, engendered by disputes about animals—especially dogs. Indeed, many a poor soul has been sent to his grave on account of some canine which he cherished or maltreated. The old maxim, "Love me, love my dog," has had its force but too well proved by the many crimes incident to this affection existing between man and his dumb friend.

The latest encyclopedia on law devotes forty closely printed pages to the subject of "animals," and cites hundreds of cases which have been decided on questions pertaining to the brute creation. Nor are the principles enunciated by any means simple or frivolous. Indeed, some very interesting controversies between nations have arisen along these lines. The disputes between Great Britain and the United States concerning the seal have carried our diplomats into very deep legal waters, as have also the frequent questions arising from fishery rights.

The law, which is of all sciences the most discriminating, makes some very broad distinctions between wild animals (ferae naturae), and those which serve man as beasts of burden or for domestic purposes. In the former he has only a qualified property, while in the latter his dominion is complete. And then, again, there was formerly—and is now to some extent—a distinction between those domestic animals which have an actual monetary value, such as pigs, horses, cows, and poultry, and those which are kept for mere whim or pleasure as pets, such as cats, dogs, monkeys, etc. The latter were, at common law, not subjects of larceny, unless, forsooth, they developed a money-making capacity like the aforesaid Roy, the darling of the spinster.

In these halcyon days one could steal a puppy or a poodle with absolute legal impunity.

But the dog—or best and most lovable friend (except when he learns city ways and makes himself obnoxious at night)—has received distinct recognition from the Virginia Legislature. The session of 1897-'98, passed a law that all dogs of the cities of Richmond and Manchester and in the county of Henrico, and all dogs listed for taxation in any county or city of the State, should be deemed personal property, and might be the subject of petit larceny and malicious or unlawful trespass. And the last Legislature, doubtless in deference to pressure from their four-legged constituents, included the dogs of Petersburg, Alexandria, and Dinwiddie within the statute above alluded to.

We are inclined to think that the canines of Richmond have not shown due appreciation of the courtesies conferred upon them, and we would heartily recommend them to dog-catchers rather than to the legislators.

The Board of Visitors to West Point, this year, recommends, it appears, that each Senator, as well as each Representative in Congress, shall have the appointment of a cadet, the President appointing twenty cadets at large. It says there is ample room in the barracks for this increase, and that the additional number of graduates would no more than fill up the vacancies yearly occurring in the army.

Royalty is peculiarly liable to the vengeance of the assassin; nor is it exempt from the diseases incident to the common run of humanity. It is just announced that the fourth son of the Emperor of Germany is ill from diphtheria. The younger children have been removed from contact with the little sufferer, and the Emperor alone remains at the new palace with the patient.

In view of the murderous attack upon himself and the assassination of the Empress of Austria, the little Queen Wilhelmina, we fear, will suffer for awhile, more or less, from nervousness.

We hope nobody will be unkind enough to dwell unduly on the fact that a recent failure of the gas supply crippled all the Richmond newspapers.

Europe may yet have to call upon us to aid her in suppressing her anarchists—as a Spies aller, so to speak.

Are the Cretan fires the beginning of that many-times-predicted European conflagration? We shall see.

AN EMPRESS ASSASSINATED.

On the 24th of June, 1894, M. Carnot, the President of the French Republic, perished at the hands of an assassin. Now we have the news that an anarchist's attack yesterday put an end to the life of the Empress of Austria-Hungary. Further, it has just transpired that about two weeks ago a shot was fired at Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, with intent to kill her. Happily, it went wide of its mark, and the deed was kept from public knowledge, so that the coronation ceremonies, which took place a few days ago, might not be clouded by such a recollection.

The anarchists of Europe seem to be numerous and determined. They are forever at their plots in Russia, but that is not their only field of operations. They have to be watched very closely in Austria, France, Germany, and Italy, and usually short shrift is made of them when they are caught. But each of them undertakes to "remove" one who has been condemned by their society knows the penalty well and expects nothing short of the death sentence.

Whether the assassin of the Empress of Austria was a native of that country we do not know at this writing. The deed was done at Geneva, in Switzerland, and the murderer may or may not have been a countryman of the unfortunate lady's.

We have never yet understood what is the demand of the anarchists. So far as their murderous actions prove anything they are opposed to all governments and all who are in authority. They not only exist in lands where government is a military tyranny, but we have seen something of them even in this favored country of ours. We cannot but wish them rooted out of existence. Reforms, however useful, will never be achieved through any such instrumentalities.

The occurrence of yesterday will have the effect of making all rulers more or less uneasy as to their personal safety for some time to come, and will redouble the efforts of all countries to exterminate the anarchists.

MAKE HASTE SLOWLY.

There are many reasons why the army should be brought down to a peace basis as rapidly as possible. To begin with, there is the matter of expense that argues in favor of reduction. Again, the larger the military establishment and the longer it is maintained on an extensive scale, the more danger there is of its tendency to help the cause of militarism. And again: There are in the ranks of every volunteer regiment scores of young men, the necessities of whose families press for their return to their peace vocations. These and other considerations appeal strongly for a steady pursuance of the muzzling out policy inaugurated by the administration some weeks ago.

But there are also reasons why it might be well, for the present, to make haste slowly in the matter, and not prune too closely. Every day the probabilities that it will take more than "an inconsiderable force" to pacify Cuba become greater. In fact, in the last few days there have been significant indications that our work on the island is growing in more directions than one. Apart from the difficult task of dealing with the insurgents we are confronted with the possibility of there being disorder among the Spanish troops when the time comes for the evacuation of Cuba. Hence, wisdom dictates that we should be prepared to put a force in the island that would overawe all elements that might be disposed to give us trouble. From the Philippines, the news as to the attitude of the insurgents is not at all reassuring. Indeed, at last accounts the situation there was threatening. Hence, again, we may have to reinforce heavily our land forces at Manila.

The prospect of peace not being concluded, and of a resumption of hostilities with Spain, is, of course, very remote. We recognize, and the world recognizes, that it would be madness on the part of Spain not to come to terms finally. But Spain has done some very mad and rash things. Be that as it may, however, the prospect referred to will be rendered more remote by our keeping before the Spanish people the object lesson of a state of complete preparedness for any contingency that may arise. Moreover, admitting that there is no possibility of peace's miscarriage, such a state of preparedness could not fail to prove great moral support to Sagasta in his labor of harmonizing the various Spanish factions and hastening peace negotiations. In truth, considering the criminalization and recrimination over the conduct of the war that is going on here, and the use that may be made of it in the Spanish Cortes by the elements opposed to the government, it is a question whether a policy on the part of this country of remaining, for the time being, in a state of preparedness, is not in great degree necessary to the hastening of peace negotiations.

Therefore, while we would hail with delight the day when the last volunteer was mustered out of the United States service we are not at all sure that President McKinley's determination to stop for the nonce discharging men when the 100,000 mark is reached is not a wise determination.

The Broadway (New York) cable street railway is being converted into an underground trolley road, and the Tribune says of the new system:

"The underground trolley has proved itself to be an unqualified success. It is as much an advance on the jerky cable traction as the cable was on the horse-car, which offered an apology for locomotion in our streets long after other cities enjoyed real rapid transit. New York has been behind the times partly through its own fault, but also partly because invention was slow to meet the conditions of our congested streets. The overhead trolley was vastly more convenient, comfortable, and economical than the cable, but it was of necessity barred from our business centres, for the stringing of a network of heavily charged and uninsulated wires over our roadways was not to be thought of. The underground railway is really a new thing. It seems only a few months ago that experiments were being made in Harlem to find out if it could be used under our winter conditions. The results so far exceeded expectation that the Madison-Avenue Line was equipped for electricity with the intention of leaving the cable roads in operation for some time to come. But the popularity of the new method is so great that the railroad company has determined to respond to the public desire promptly, and we may hope to see the smooth-running cars in Broadway with the beginning of next summer."

Richmond should keep its eyes open to all such advances in street-railway methods. Surely we will not much longer have to bear the humiliation of mule-power for cars!

The awful end of the Empress of Austria shows again the danger that lies in wait always for those in a

high place. Surely, the "cool sequestered vale of life" is the region of happiness for humanity.

Possibly we were obliged to take the Philippines and Hawaii, but there is very little doubt that we would have been better off without Alger-la.

Hobson is now a full naval constructor, but this doesn't mean that he is intoxicated, even by the great applause he has won.

Miss Leiter will use champagne, it is said, in christening the Illinois. That fluid is light enough for her, if not lighter.

Autumnal.
When the autumn is upon us and the leaf is in the sear,
And the frost upon the pumpkin doth officially appear,
When we cease to swab our features in an automatic way,
And the old nocturnal blanket of our fathers comes to play;
When old Terra doth no longer as a crematory pose,
And we feel it isn't cruel to associate with clothes;
When the atmosphere of Hades has retired to the spot
Where it's come to rest to generate the hottest kind of hot;
When the sun no longer greets us with a terrifying glance,
And compulsion doesn't order us to dress our breath in pants,
Then, you can bet your life, we'll never adopt the poet's phrase
And designate that interval as "melancholy days."

Didn't Subscribe.
Solicitor: Beg pardon, Mr. Blunt; but knowing your patriotism I felt that I could rely on a subscription from you in behalf of the Red Cross Woman's Auxiliary.

Mr. Blunt: You're barking up the wrong tree, my friend; I've seen enough of red, cross women during my wife's intervals of excitement to discourage my doing anything to develop the race.

A Brain-Worker.
Madam: I am afraid it's true that men of your class never know what it is to do any real hard work.

Tramp: You do us very great injustice, Madam. We do the very hardest kind of work—brain work.

Madam: Brain work?
Tramp: Yes, Madam; thinking up ways and means of getting rid of manual labor.

Reached a Minimum.
Mr. Kicker (examining gas bill): There is no reason in the world why the rates should be so high; indeed, it is time for the consumers to take some concerted action to insure lower gas.

Freddie: I don't see how it could be any lower than \$14 had it in the parlor last night when Mr. Wiskers was here.

Accounted For.
Mature Benedict: It certainly seems to me that the people of this generation are much less frugal and prudent than those of the last; there is unmistakably a growing tendency toward riotous living.

Bachelor: That's true enough, but you see, there are a good many more married people now than then.

Peace in Europe.
"Of course, we are all in favor of peace," said Emperor Bill, as the Czar's caprice. His rapid attention met,
"And the kind we want"—then he worked his phiz
In that old, sardonic groove of his—
"Is the biggest piece we can get."

An Unsupported Opinion.
Mrs. Wildman: I can tell you this, Mr. Wildman; if you continue in your present life of extravagance, you'll surely pay for it some day.

Mr. Wildman: I wish, my dear, that my creditors had the same faith in my good intentions.

Answered by Experience.
Son: Pa, what is the meaning of the word pillage?
Father (who has just paid for having a prescription filled): Pillage, my son, is the price the average apothecary charges for making pills.

Not So Very Absurd.
Queeter: Seems absurd, don't it, to hear Doodle call his wife "Sunshine"?
Jester: Not so very absurd, either. I know she makes it rather warm for him at times.

Hon. W. F. Reddy to Speak.
(Baltimore Sun of 10th.)
A committee of the United Irish Societies met Thursday night at Ryan Hall, Light street, and made final arrangements for the patriotic demonstration at River View next Monday—"Defenders' Day."

Captain D. F. McCloskey presided, and read a letter from General James R. O'Brien, of New York, in which he accepted the invitation to deliver the oration.

The other speakers from outside will be Congressman Roland B. Mahony, of Buffalo, N. Y., and President William F. Reddy, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of Richmond, Va.

A Reception Committee of about two hundred of the most prominent Irishmen in the city was appointed to greet the distinguished New Yorker. General O'Brien spoke here about fifteen years ago on the occasion of a great Irish demonstration at the Academy of Music. He is at present Commissioner of Charities of the State of New York, and was formerly commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in that State.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Richmond, Va., September 9, 1898.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Board of Directors' room, in the city of Richmond, Va., on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock-transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall street, New York, on Monday, September 13, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesday, September 14, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors, J. P. MORGAN & CO., SECRETARIES.

MEMBERS OF FRATERNAL LODGE, No. 53, A. F. & A. M.:
Attend a stated communication of your lodge at the Temple on MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Members of sister lodges and transient brethren are fraternally invited.

By order of the Worshipful Master, E. BOTTIGHEIMER, Secretary.

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PLEASURE AT "CLEFT OAK."

Misses Moore and Brother Entertain—Mr. Copenhaver's Condition. BERRYVILLE, VA., September 10.—(Special.)—The youngest social set was most charmingly entertained on Tuesday evening at "Cleft Oak," the pretty country home of Hon. A. Moore, Jr. The invitations were issued by Misses Margaret and Elvira and Master Joseph Moore, and were from 6 to 10 o'clock.

The lawn was illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and the house prettily arranged for the occasion. Games of all kinds and dancing furnished amusement for the guests.

Among those present were Misses Beulah Campbell, Ellen McCormick, Ellen Lane Williams, Annie Stribling, Mary McDonald, Louise and Mary Ciasgett, Katie Moore, Portia Baldwin, Sadie Washington, Emma and Ellen McGill Baker, Gertrude, Dora, and Eliza Taylor, Katie Buchanan, Clara Thompson, Fannie Wolfe, and Florence Wheat, and Masters Edward and John Stribling, Ludwell Baldwin, Irwin McCarthy, Norton Ciasgett, Hal Green, Willie Green, Lloyd and Thomas Williams, J. Baldwin Nell, Paul Thompson, Thomas Lippitt, Palmer and Joshua Campbell.

MR. COPEHAVER'S MISFORTUNE.
A warrant was issued here yesterday for the arrest of Mr. Joseph Copenhaver, who is charged with being a lunatic. Mr. Copenhaver has shown symptoms of derangement for some time past, but lately these have taken a more violent form, evidenced by his attempting to do violence to members of his own family, and a few days ago, so it is reported, by an attempt upon his own life. A great deal of sympathy is felt here for his family and relatives.

SHOOTING AFFAIR IN NEW KENT.
Several Negroes Were Involved—A Woman Was Injured.

OAK, NEW KENT COUNTY, VA., September 10.—(Special.)—A serious shooting affair occurred about one mile from this place on Thursday night, at the home of John Coleman, colored. It seems that John Coleman, a colored man, and Eugene Taylor had just arrived at the home of Coleman, from Plum Point, where there is kept "fighting whiskey," and a difficulty arose between the two first-named, in which Whiting used a pistol on Coleman, shooting at him twice. But instead of hitting Coleman, the balls lodged in the leg of Coleman's wife. At this juncture, Taylor came in for his part of the disturbance by pounding Coleman over the head with a broom-stick, and had it not been for the interference of another negro in behalf of Coleman, the chances are that he would have been killed. The two negroes, Whiting and Taylor, then ran off and were found yesterday by Sheriff Woodward, at Newport News, and brought back to this county. They were lodged in jail to await the action of the grand jury.

Assistant Professor of Chemistry.
(Baltimore Sun.)
Dr. Garnett Ryland, son of Dr. Charles H. Ryland, of Richmond, Va., has accepted a position as Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the University of Maine, and leaves next week to take charge of his new duties. Dr. Ryland is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, and lived during his college days in Baltimore. Last year Dr. Ryland took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the university. Chemistry is his specialty.

Should Tell How He Did It.
(Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.)
General Fitz Lee should write a book and explain how he kept 97 per cent. of his 9,999 men free from "malaria."

DRY THIN AND FALLING HAIR.
The purest, sweetest, and most effective treatment is with shampoo with Cuticura.

Bad Scalp Humor Cured.
I had a bad scalp humor, and thought I would go frantic with it. I had considerable of my hair (of which I had an abundance, and was very proud). I tried several remedies but they proved useless. I tried CUTICURA SOAP, found relief immediately, and that itching is completely gone.

Feb. 20, 1898. 246 Halliday St., Jersey City, N. J.

Falling Hair Restored.
I was troubled with dandruff so that it made my hair fall out so I got discouraged. I purchased a box of CUTICURA (ointment) and a cake of CUTICURA SOAP. After using them I found well in about a week, and my hair grew again. I used CUTICURA SOAP, found relief immediately, and that itching is completely gone.

Feb. 20, 1898. 246 Halliday St., Jersey City, N. J.

MR. DAVIS PERLIN, LADIES' TAILOR, COR. FIFTH AND BROAD STS.,

wishes to inform his patrons and the ladies of Richmond that he has returned from New York, where he has made himself familiar with the LATEST FASHIONS, and is now showing cloths and other materials for suits, etc. \$11-12

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